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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 31, Iss. 16)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS

Vol. XXXI, No. 16

Jersey City, N. J., August 15, 1949

Price 10 Cents

Airing World Problems Over WFDR



Adolf Berle, Jr. (left), state chairman of the Liberal Party, discusses the American Friends Service Committee's report on American-Soviet relations with Richard R. Wood, editor of "The Friend" magazine, on one of the many public affairs programs broadcast over Station WFDR-FM.

L. A. Judge Rebuffs Blouse Association On Injunction Plea

Judge Arnold Praeger of the Superior Court in Los Angeles rejected on Aug. 11 a request for a temporary injunction against the Sportswear and Allied Trades Joint Council of the ILGWU seeking to restrain the union from calling strikes for collective agreement violations by members of the West Coast Garment Manufacturers Assn., a contractor group of which Murray Dufon is manager. The case grew out of the refusal early in July by members of the association to pay the 8 cent-an-hour increase and contributions.

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NORTHEAST OFFICER ELECTED HEAD OF MASS. FEDERATION

In an upsurge of liberal forces in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Henry J. Brides, Northeast Department officer, was swept into the presidency of the state federation at its third annual convention held in Boston this month.

In the closely-contested balloting that concluded the convention Brides won 297 votes, S. P. Jason of the New Bedford Teamsters got 173 votes and Ernest A. Johnson of the Auburn Workers, who had boasted to a caucus of corruption king-makers, "I am your president," trailed with 173.

With the aid of the garment workers' contingent, other progressives were also swept into office. Among the most important of these was Francis E. Lavigne of the Teamsters' Union, who won the im-

(Continued on Page 3)

1200 Win 18 Wk. Strike At Gossard Co. Plants

The three-base strike against the Gossard Co., world's largest manufacturer of corsets, has been settled after 18 weeks of dramatic picketing and suspenseful negotiations, it is announced by Vice Pres. Morris Bialis. The work stoppage involved 1,200 workers employed in three Midwest plants about 600 miles apart.

NEW BELT CONTRACT BOOSTS MINIMUMS, ADDS XMAS HOLIDAY

Members of Local 40, Beltmakers' Union, enthusiastically endorsed the terms of the new agreement as announced by Manager Henry Schwartz at a well attended meeting at the Hotel Diplomat on Aug. 2. After two months of steady negotiations with the Belt Assn., the union succeeded in winning the following improvements in the pact:

- 1) New minimums for various crafts are as follows: Cutters, \$32; operators, \$37.50; general help, \$27.50.
- 2) Christmas designated as an additional paid holiday, raising the total in the industry to 7%.
- 3) A new clause was added specifying that on Mar. 15, 1950, the agreement will be automatically reopened for the purpose of negotiating a wage increase.
- 4) Several other clauses were inserted in an effort to strengthen the agreement.

At no time during the 18-week strike in Indianapolis, Mich., or the 16 weeks of picketing in Logansport and Huntington, Ind., was there the least waiver in the determination of the Gossard workers to stay out until victory was won. Now they have returned to work with new two-year contracts all scheduled to expire simultaneously and including a number of important gains. The settlement was enthusiastically approved.

The strike was touched off by

the firm's refusal to meet several of its obligations. In Indianapolis, Gossard refused to bargain with the ILGWU after the union won a National Labor Relations Board election in November. In Logansport and Huntington, the company refused to negotiate a wage increase as provided by an escalator clause in the agreement then in force. Workers in these two plants had seen their earnings drop. The company even refused to go to arbitration.

This was a challenge to union security that could not be ignored. The garment workers in the three cities rallied to their union's defense and the ILGWU, in turn, through Pres. David Dofsky gave

(Continued on Page 3)

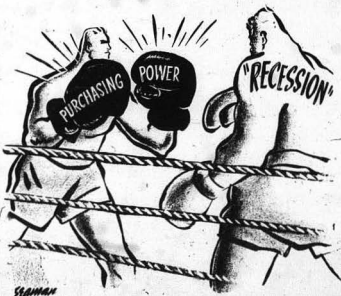
79 ILG Delegates Spur Political Front Activity At N.Y. State AFL Meet

With its affiliates represented by 79 delegates, the ILGWU played a leading progressive roll at the 80th convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, which was held in Syracuse during the week of Aug. 1.

Many of the garment workers' delegates served on important convention committees: Israel Pinsky and Charles S. Zimmerman on the Resolutions Committee; Joseph Breslow on the Construction Committee; Isidore Magier, who also was chairman of a convention session, on the Labor Committee; David Ginzburg on the Press and

(Continued on Page 2)

"The Best Defense Is—"



250 HEAR NIMITZ ON INDIA CRISIS, TOUR LAKE SUCCESS

In an atmosphere of warm friendliness, Adm. Chester Nimitz and other members of the United Nations staff outlined for union members attending the ILGWU institute at Lake Success the UN's work in two fields: the prevention of armed conflict in such areas as Indonesia, Indo-Pakistan and Palestine, and in the social field through arrival of the various UNRSC missions.

Two hundred and fifty members from 21 local in New York and vicinity made the trip to Lake Success on Aug. 6.

Meeting in the intimate atmosphere of the Conference Room, the ILGWU group witnessed two movies entitled "Defense of Peace"

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Winnipeg Initiates Mop-Up of Small, Non-Union Plants

A "Committee of One Hundred" composed of members from Locals 216, 237 and 304 in Winnipeg, Canada, is readying an organizing drive to start this week, Sam Herbst, ILGWU organizer for Western Canada, reports.

Winnipeg, one of the major ladies' cloak centers in Canada, has been completely organized for several years. Since the war, however, a number of small operators have come on the scene, but since the union was busy with organizational work in other areas, these workers have not been brought into the union fold.

Organ for the forthcoming drive is: "Not one open shop in Winnipeg." With the union committee's spirit and energies marshalled for this job, it is expected that the mop-up process will be completed in a few weeks.

Annual Vacations

More than \$50,000 vacation pay was distributed to members of Local 216, Cloakmakers, through the union office. A general shutdown of the cloak industry in the city enabled the workers to vacation during the last two weeks in July.

Members of Locals 271 and 304 covering the knitgoods industry leave for their vacations this week.

While the complexion of the new season is still in doubt, it seems fairly certain from the volume of orders that the industry will be fairly busy until December. A slight decline in production may be experienced, but few if any layoffs are expected.

Learners' Rate Set

A learners' rate of 50 cents an hour for the first six weeks in the industry has now become generally recognized throughout the trade in Winnipeg. Upon completion of the learning period, employees are either placed on the union rate for that particular classification or put on piece rates.

This is the latest in a long series of achievements by Winnipeg locals, all of which have played a part in building the garment trade from a comparatively small industry which formerly employed about 600 workers to its present important position with over 1,300 workers.

First-rate Hospital Plan

The union in Winnipeg has put into effect one of the most comprehensive medical assistance plans in Canada. Twelve doctors are retained at present to take care of members and their families. Health benefits include \$5 a day for a period of 31 days with a lump pay.

ment of \$50 to provide for extras. Arrangements have also been made for members to receive drugs and medical supplies at a reduced rate.

While the medical fund is not too substantial, a reserve of \$35,000 exists which can be drawn against to provide hospitalization service to members. The medical program is financed by payment of 3 per cent of payroll by the manufacturer and 1 per cent by members.

Vancouver Organizing

Acting on instructions from Pres. Dubinsky, Sam Herbst recently visited Vancouver where he succeeded in organizing two shops and set up the machinery for completing the unionization of this market. Mrs. A. Marshall has been appointed business agent for the Vancouver area and will take charge of financial and administrative matters.

Reviewing the United Nation's Accomplishments



Speakers at ILGWU institute at Lake Success included (left to right) Adm. Chester Nimitz, Madame Francoise Dorey, acting chief of the section on non-government organizations, and Andrew Cordier, assistant to Secretary General Trygve Lie. Fannie M. Cohn, secretary of ILGWU Educational Department, is second from left. (See story, Page 1.)

79 ILG Delegates Hear State AFL Vow Political Crusade

(Continued from Page 1)
Radio Committee; and MAX Cohen on the Officers' Report Committee. Joseph Turin, manager of Local 142, was again the chairman of the Credentials Committee. This committee, guided by an amendment

to the federation's constitution making Communists ineligible to be delegates, barred four delegates from the session.

Turin was instrumental in drawing up the questionnaire used to determine the eligibility of dele-

gates. He was given a rousing endorsement by the full body of the convention when he completed presentation of the credentials report.

The convention reaffirmed its opposition to the Taft-Hartley Law. In a closing address, Thomas A. Murray, president of the state federation declared, "We have launched the New York State Federation of Labor on the greatest political offensive in its history."

"On the political front we have set up machinery for a state-wide political campaign that will sweep from office so far from office those who support the Taft-Hartley Law or any other part of legislation aimed at throttling the American labor movement."

"We will call for the support of the AFL-CIO in this state and will carry the fight into every part of the 45 Congressional districts and into every election district where we have even one member. We mean business and the results will be made evident this year (1950)."

Joseph Kroun, director of the AFL-Labor's League for Political Education, received an ovation for his analysis of political problems that he ahead.

In his prepared address George Meany, AFL's secretary-treasurer, told the delegates:

"The Republican Party has lost consistently because it has had no program to offer to the people. The party has made itself the tool of the comparatively small number of individuals who control and direct the most powerful corporations. What-else greedy men want, the Republican Party has failed to perform. Instead of serving the many, the Tories and like-minded Republicans have preferred to serve the groves of industry."

"Well, it is a fact that this formula used to work very nicely. It worked in the 1890's. It worked in the 1920's and it worked to be frank about it, right up to the great depression which began the stock market crash of 29 years ago."

"Yes, it used to be a successful formula. But no more. The American worker today doesn't vote the way corporation-owned newspapers advise him to vote. The Republican Party has to make a decision, and it has to make it pretty soon. It has to decide whether to keep on with its machine hope that it can hoodwink the voters as it used to do years ago, or get in tune with the times and offer the people of America a program that deserves to be supported."

"One thing is certain - if the Republican Party continues to stand forth as the party of greed and the party that places shackles on free American labor to please the big campaign contributors, it will continue to go down to defeat."

WFD R F.M. New York City

Sponsored as a Public Service by the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

WASHINGTON

6:30 P.M. daily except Sunday

Monday

John Carmody

Tuesday

Robert Nathan

Wednesday

Marquis Childs

Thursday

Mrs. Raymond Clapper

Friday

John Herling

Saturday

Will Allen

FASHION

Eleanor Lambert, director of the New York Dress Institute, describes latest style developments every Friday at 5:30 P.M.

Present Schedule:

2 P. M. to 11 P. M.

EVERY DAY of the WEEK

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

3:00-4:00—Symphony at Three. Major works of the music masters.

5:00-5:05—News Bulletin. Up-to-the-minute reports.

6:15-6:30—News Summary. An early evening roundup.

6:30-6:45—The Liberal View of the News. Friday, except Sunday comment on Washington affairs by WFD's corps of crack correspondents.

6:45-7:00—The Scoreboard. News of sports events.

7:00-7:15—Will Allen from Washington "Justice's" capital reporter with governmental guests.

7:30-7:35—Labor Briefs. A summary of significant labor happenings.

7:35-8:00—Recital Hour. Performances by great musical artists.

8:00-9:00—Symphony at Eight. Sixty minutes of the world's great music.

9:00-9:30—Opera Highlights. Vocal varieties from music-dramas.

10:30-10:45—Man in the Ivory Tower. Good music, humor and philosophic comment.

10:45-11:00—Day-end News Summary.

JUSTICE

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DAVID GINSBERG, President and General Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. GINSBERG, Editor
LEON STEIN, Managing Editor

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1,200 Win Strike At Gossard Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

fulfill financial and moral support to the strikers.

The 18-week "one" at Ishpeming was under the immediate direction of ILGWU Representative Geraldine Gordon and was supervised by General Organizer Abraham Pinkin and Vice Pres. Bialik. Time and again the firm tried to break the picket line. Constant threats by the Michigan State Police, unflinching interference by some local business men and the hostile attitude of the local Chief of Police created an atmosphere of tension in Ishpeming.

Mayor Sympathetic

Fortunately, the ILGWU enjoyed the active support of the community and a sympathetic Mayor. It received important cooperation from the Iron Ore Miners, CIO, and other labor organizations.

Logansport and Huntington garment workers have a solid support for the past seven years. They are loyal unionists who remember their early struggles to win their recognition. They conducted their stoppage with the experience of veterans and needed only an occasional visit by an ILGWU officer for guidance.

In Ishpeming the contract provides a wage increase of 4 cents an hour for all time workers. All piece-work departments, with the

exception of inspectors, label and board, receive a departmental average guarantee of 90 cents an hour. The inspectors, label and board receive an 80-cent departmental average guarantee per hour. In order to realize these guaranteed earnings, the company will have to increase the piece rates in piece-work departments from 4 cents to 11½ cents an hour. Most of the workers in these departments will receive a 7½-cent-an-hour increase.

The agreement further provides that within a period of five weeks representatives of the company and the union are to meet to obtain equalization increases where inequalities exist. It is guaranteed that the cutting department will have the same number of working hours per week as do the other departments.

Union Shop Clause

All workers who are members of the union now must remain union members for the duration of the contract. All new workers are to join the union within 30 days after beginning their employment. All old employees who are not members of the union must join by Feb. 15, 1950. The contract also provides for the check-off system, complaint machinery, arbitration, vacation with pay, health insurance, etc., as is provided in the Logansport agreement.

Logansport and Huntington

Increases of 4 cents an hour were obtained for all workers in

Logansport and Huntington, with the exception of the inspectors. Cutters in Logansport also obtained the guarantee of weekly time as compared to the workers in the other departments.

The company agreed that a union representative should be present at retrimming unsatisfactory rates which have been the source of many complaints in the past. It was also agreed that piece-work departments that suffered reductions in pay will receive back pay ranging from 2 cents to 14 cents an hour, the aggregate sum of back pay amounting to over \$2,000. A better understanding was also reached with the company on the method of price settlement.

Either of the parties have a right to reopen the wage question on the first anniversary of the agreement.

Fight Is Over

The strikes were settled practically simultaneously in all three cities, and the strikes were called off after the memorandum of agreement was ratified by the workers of all three cities. After initialing the memorandum of agreement Vice Pres. Morris Bialik and O. A. Sward of the Gossard Co. issued a joint statement, expressing their satisfaction with the settlements and pledging mutual cooperation in handling the labor-management relations in the future.

"We have won a great victory," said Bialik. "Credit is due to the heroic fight made by the workers in these three cities, to Pres. Bialik and to our great International Union, and to the local officers and representatives of our International Union who led the strike to a happy conclusion."

Bialik also expressed the union's appreciation to the Governor of Michigan, the Michigan State Labor Board and especially to Noel Fox, chairman of the board, who made every endeavor to bring the parties together and to settle the strike.

New Head of Massachusetts Labor



Henry J. Brides (left), a Northeast Department official who was elected president of Massachusetts Federation of Labor at 63rd annual convention, is congratulated by Vice Pres. Philip Kramer, in charge of Boston ILGWU locals. (See story, Page 1.)

Liberal Enrollees Urged To Vote on Primary Day

Calling on all Liberal Party enrollees in Greater New York to vote in the citywide and county primaries on Sept. 6, party headquarters at the Claridge Hotel stressed the urgency of participation by declaring that "Liberal Party candidates will not be on the voting machines unless you put them there by your vote on Primary Day."

"Also be sure," instructions to all enrolled Liberals from the Claridge Hotel, offices read, "to cast your vote for the Liberal Party county committee in your election district, when you vote on Primary Day." Selection of county committees determines party affiliation in the five New York City counties.

Voting on Primary Day, usually at voting places of the preceding election, is from 12 noon to 9 P.M.

The following lists for the five counties contain the names of the leading Liberal Party candidates:

NEW YORK COUNTY: Nominates Morris, Rep. for Mayor; Harry O'Neil, Lib. for Controller; Matthew J. Dineen, Rep., for President of the City Council; Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Dem., for Borough President; Frank S. Hogan, Dem., for District Attorney. (A list of Municipal Court and City Council nominees follows.)

KINGS COUNTY: Nominates for top three jobs same as in New York County. Abe Stark, Dem., for Borough President; A. Mark Levin, Lib., for District Attorney; Julius Cohen, Lib., for Congressman, 16th District, New York. (A list of Municipal Court and City Council nominees follows.)

BRONX COUNTY: Nominates for top three jobs same as in New York County. Jacob Birt, Lib., for District Attorney; Samuel Loeb, Lib., for County Judge; Arthur Mendel, Lib., for State Senator, 26th Senatorial District. (A list of Municipal Court and City Council nominees follows.)

RICHMOND COUNTY: Nominates for top three jobs same as in New York County. Harry Canady, Dem., for Borough President; John C. Boylston, Dem., for Surrogate; Timothy W. Cusack, Jr., member of City Council.

QUEENS COUNTY: Nominates for top three jobs same as in New York County. George Rifkin, Lib., for Borough President; Solomon S. Marcus, Lib., for City Court. (A list of Municipal Court and City Council nominees follows.)

Reservations

for UNITY HOUSE

1340 NEW YORK

Accepted at

UNITY HOUSE OFFICE

1716 Broadway

Room 201

8:30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

L.A. JUDGE REJECTS INJUNCTION PLEA BY BLOUSE ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Health and Vacation Fund. Spring union resentment against these attacks on the agreement was followed by a firm directive to the contractors group from the imperial chairman in the sports-wear industry, Anthony G. O'Rourke, informing them that they must continue to comply with all provisions of the agreement.

The association retaliated by charging "conspiracy with the union" on the part of Chairman O'Rourke and filed a demand with the Regional Office of the U. S. Conciliation Service for the "repealment" of O'Rourke. This demand met with a rebuff by the federal agency on the ground that such a step would be unilateral and illegal inasmuch as it came from only one party to the agreement.

On Aug. 3, just before a meeting on a price dispute in several blouse-making plants, David Ross, head of a blouse firm bearing that name, called up O'Rourke and informed him that the association had instructed him to disregard the imperial chairman in all matters. Mr. O'Rourke thereupon informed Vice Pres. Louis Levy, ILGWU West Coast director, that "action by Ross was a deliberate and malicious violation of the agreement," and stated that "the union is free to take such action as in its judgment it may deem proper and adequate to protect its contractual rights and the rights of its members under the agreement." The Ross workers stopped work on Aug. 8 and began to picket the shop on Aug. 9.

"Other strike action is not contemplated at the present unless the contractors' group forces a show-down fight, in which case it will find the union ready for it," a later dispatch from ILGWU headquarters in Los Angeles declared.

Louisville Conference Backs Campaign at Fred Weissman

Assurance of full support for the organizational effort being carried on at the Fred P. Weissman Co. in Harrodsburg, Ky., was given by the 42 delegates from ILGWU locals in southern Ohio and northern Kentucky attending the semi-annual district conference meeting in Louisville last month.

Purpose of the council meeting was to survey conditions in the industry throughout that area and to stop organization activities for the next six months, according to David Solomon, manager of the Cincinnati Joint Board.

Edward H. Weyler, financial secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, gave the principal address at the conference. Emphasizing the importance of guarding zealously the gains obtained by labor made during the war years, the speaker urged the delegates to set up political committees in their locals to see that every worker is registered and eligible to vote in the next Congressional election.

The conference also heard a report from Ralph Holliday who was recently put in charge of the campaign at Harrodsburg. The firm cut the workers' wages soon after they returned from a forced vacation and has been exercising tremendous pressure, including actual threats, against those who have joined the ILGWU, he stated.

Aroused by the report, the delegates assured their fellow workers from Harrodsburg of full moral and financial support in their struggle to nullify this notoriously anti-union firm.

The following cities were represented at the council meeting: Ohio—Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati; Kentucky—Osgood, Harrodsburg, Lebanon and Lexington.

"One at a Time, Boys"



inmates of an orphanage in Italy ruled to shake hands with Vice Pres. Edward Maloney, manager of Local 43, when he visited their home for war-orphan at Casino as part of his tour of Italy.

Getting the Political Ball Rolling



At a meeting of the Dressmakers Liberal Party Club on Aug. 9 speakers analyzed the New York political scene in preparation for important fall elections. Among the speakers were (left to right) Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, Pres. David Dubinsky, Louis Rosenthal, joint board business agent, Nathan Margolis, assistant local manager, and Saby Nehama.

Dubinsky Analyzes NYC Elections for Liberal Club

The New York dressmakers threw their effective political organization into gear early this month with a meeting of the executive board of the Dressmakers Liberal Party Club on Aug. 9. The special feature of the meeting, which drew a full attendance of board members in spite of the sweltering heat, was a penetrating analysis of the New York political situation by Pres. David Dubinsky. The ILOUW chief recounted the long history of the O'Dwyer candidacy, step by step he traced the efforts of the Liberal Party to provide New York with a ticket that would represent the progressive interests of the citizenry. He told how the Mayor, by keeping his own candidacy in doubt, first provoked his most likely successors to step forth and then took the ground out from under them.

The O'Dwyer record was characterized by one made up largely of "regular," machine-made appointments to office in direct contradiction to the myth of a liberal reform administration.

Pres. Dubinsky then reviewed the record of Newbold Morris, the Liberal-Politan-Republican candidate for Mayor. He traced Morris' independence in his endorsement of Lehman and Mead in the 1946 election, of President Roosevelt in the 1944 election, and in his refusal to run as regular Republican candidate for Mayor.

The Republican, it was reported, at first balked at the Myrtle nomination but acceded after the Liberal Party announced its determination to put him on its slate.

In the same manner a liberal, independent candidate for Borough President of Manhattan was forced on the Democrats by the Liberal Party endorsement of Robert F. Wagner, Jr. for that office. By thus selecting its candidates

from among liberals in major party ranks, the Liberal Party is exercising its legitimate function of actually steering the major parties toward progressive purposes. He declared that only thus can a liberal political organization, while still a minority, exercise a strong and beneficial political influence and still remain an independent factor in the political life of the community.

Presiding over the meeting was Louis Rosenthal. Other speakers included Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman and Joe Mazur, recently appointed political and educational director of Local 22.

CALL ON SEN. IVES TO BACK CREATION OF WELFARE DEPT.

The Dress Joint Board this month called on Sen. Irving M. Ives to support the establishment of a separate Department of Welfare in the executive branch of the government. In a telegram to the New York Senator, Samuel Wisniewski, joint board president, Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager, and Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the board, declared:

"Eighty-five thousand members of the New York Dress Joint Board, ILOUW, call upon you to lend your utmost support to the establishment of a separate Department of Welfare as provided for in President Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 1.

"The establishment of such a department will end the haphazard treatment of the nation's health and will mark an important step forward toward providing health care for all Americans. The nation's health is its chief resource. Through their government the people have in the past asked to conserve for, and wild life, etc. Certainly wastage of human health deserves the same kind of democratic action.

"We urge you to act now for the establishment of a Welfare Department in spite of the objections raised by vested interests controlling the American Medical Association."

N. Y. DRESSMAKERS Industry Prospects Good; Jt. Board Drive Plans Readied, Survey Finds

Encouraging signs of industrial stabilization which may lessen the pressures for adjustment that were felt last season by the New York dress industry are becoming evident, it is revealed in a special "Justice" survey of Dress Joint Board opinion about the coming season.

Prospects for the season in respect to volume of work, organizational opportunities and price

changes were evaluated. Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman weighed the general industry situation; Assistant General Manager Murray Gross told of price settlement difficulties; Max Bluestein, director of the joint board's Organization Department, recounted plans for unionization drives in coming weeks; and Patsy Natorelli, manager of the Price Settlement Department, pictured present pricing trends.

INDUSTRY PROSPECTS. Vice Pres. Zimmerman detects definite signs of stabilization which, he believes, reflect a clarification of the textile price picture. He believes that much of last season's price uncertainty in women's garments was caused by the price uncertainties in fabrics.

In addition, he says, speculation in the industry has been reduced by a clearance of inventory. Up until last season there were still many firms which gave as much attention to making profits through dealings in piece goods as they gave to their proper business of manufacturing and selling styled apparel for women.

The line of piece goods bought for speculation rather than for production hung like a cloud over the industry. Many losses were suffered by firms as the price of fabrics, including to some extent woollen, shot downward.

Today, he said, very few firms seek to engage in this kind of gambling. Pressure from buyers for retailers have pushed the industry further back toward a buy-and-make-as-you-need basis. While this tends to increase production costs, it eliminates the impact of speculative risk in fabric prices.

Zimmerman declared that the volume of work has risen rapidly in shops making better lines of garments. Some of these shops are even working a modest amount of overtime. The middle and lower price line shops are also picking up production tempo. All have begun production ahead of the time previously anticipated for starting.

This, said the joint union manager, may mean a longer seasonal spread of work. In this respect the consumer remains in the saddle. She will determine the volume of work which, in turn, will decide the length of the coming season and the single earnings.

SETTLEMENTS. One type of settlement difficulty the Dress Joint Board does not mind experiencing is that which involves "breaking in" new firms and new shop committees that are engaged in making their first settlements. In recent weeks such schooling has been extended to most of the more than 320 firms organized last season during the special drive directed by Vice Pres. Zimmerman.

In these shops price setting, as well as other basic union functions, is a new procedure for many workers. The orderly and accurate determination of prices according to schedule is a complicated process which these workers are now learning. Firms which hitherto

never answered to their workers must now be taught the obligations that they have to meet regularly as part of the basic pattern of mature union-management relations.

Assistant Manager Gross also notes that the older and more familiar type of settlement difficulty has also increased. This, he said, reflects the problems of consumer resistance which the trade tries to transmit to the shoulders of the workers in the form of lower rates. The union is maintaining utmost vigilance to ensure that no decline in standards occurs.

ORGANIZATION PLANS. Further plans for carrying forward the joint board's drive to bring union work and wage conditions to all dress shops in the metropolitan area were told by Max Bluestein.

Bluestein said that special attention is planned for the midgeet non-union shop which depends on its misfires and flounders to evade union standards and controls. He was talking of the mosquito-sized shops which singly are an annoyance but which collectively are a serious threat to the preservation of union standards.

Almost always producing on the narrowest margins of profit, these plant-size firms survive only as long as they are able to undercut standard producers. This competitive advantage is not the result of better management or more efficient production by which it might be justified. It is rather the direct result of the depression of labor standards which the organized industry cannot tolerate.

PRICE TRENDS. The floor in the range of dress price lines has dropped toward the level at which it was before the war, according to Patsy Natorelli. During the war, he said, the sellers' market hoisted the bottom of the range up to \$5. Now, with the consumer seeking a wider variety of prices as well as styles and with dress manufacturers trying to reach every brilliant purchaser, the lower priced line is back to its \$2.87 mark.

Natorelli emphasized that no change in price rate schedules or rates had occurred. Nevertheless, with rates based on price lines and with the reappearance of lines that went out of existence during the war, the lower priced garment is once again back on the scene.

The drop to a lower priced line is part of the industry's effort to win favor with the consumer who is beginning to realize the garment values are high at each price level, that there is small prospect for further price declines now that the fabric price structure is leveling out.

The department head says that not only have the number of styles increased (43 per cent in the past year, as reported in the Aug. 1 issue of "Justice") but more styling is being put into each garment. This, he says, is in line with the greater styling of better priced garments which set the pace for the middle and lower priced ranges.

Unveiling of Rose Mirsky Monument Is Set for August 21

A monument erected to the memory of Rose Mirsky, who died Aug. 20, 1948, will be unveiled at the Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, L. I., on Aug. 21 at 1 P.M.

Rose was a valiant fighter in the early struggles of the New York Dress Joint Board to establish itself as the collective arm of the dressmakers. Her life was dedicated to service in behalf of the garment workers.

The Mt. Carmel Cemetery is easily reached by automobile. It also may be reached by taking the BMT 14th St. subway or Myrtle Ave. lines to Wyckoff Ave. station and then by Cypress Ave. trolley to the cemetery.

On A Visit to Headquarters



Edna Looney (left), president of Local 260, Princeton, W. Va., and Frances Beare, educational committee chairman of Local #420, Huntington, W. Va., chat with Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, director of Upper South Department, at his office during recent visit to New York.

FIRST POST-WAR EXCURSION of the LOCAL 22 LIBERAL PARTY CLUB

to Bear Mountain

SAT., AUG. 20

on

SS Pennsylvania

Leaving Battery, Pier No. 1

promptly at 9 A.M.

DANCE BAND ENTERTAINMENT

Tickets — \$1.50

Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The biggest worry in Washington hasn't hit the headlines yet; indeed, it's barely being whispered. But it's not the kind of thing that can be kept a secret long, so you might as well learn the latest lunacy right now.

The fact is that the United States is in trouble domestically, the Marshall Plan is in trouble, the ECA program just adopted is in trouble. And why? Because our farms are too bountiful, and our workers add our mines, mills and factories are too productive. As a reason for trouble, that should easily qualify as lunacy. But, hell, fill out the story a little more.

The August estimate of the Government Crop Reporting Board has just been made. The report predicts a total volume for all crops "second only to 1948." And in 1948 our farms produced an all-time record for any nation in history. But if that gives you visions of your table nicely stretching farther, forget it.

Why? The reactionary coalition in Congress defeated the Administration's European Plan and succeeded in clamping a rigid farm price-support program on our agriculture. In brief words it requires the government to buy all surplus crops at their present high prices. Then—that happens to these huge surpluses! The government has to either store in warehouses such crops as can be stored, or destroy them.

If the thought of destroying food in a hungry world shocks you, you might at least know why that is so. Take the domestic picture first. If prices were lower, the American government would be forced to buy food than she now does, and the American people would eat up a large part of this surplus. That is what the Truman Plan proposed to do; that is, put this surplus food on the open market and sell it at its natural market price. But the Republicans and Democrats combined to kill the most sensible plan for dealing with our surplus farm products that has so far been suggested by anybody.

So food prices remain high, the food remains unsold and unsent, the government pays additional millions for warehouse space, the warehouses bulge, most of this food immediately or ultimately will be destroyed, nobody is better off. And the hungry of the world remain hungry under this farm of lunacy.

Now take the foreign picture. The fact is that the rest of the world cannot afford to buy our surpluses at any price. It's not that they don't have the money. It's the additional fact that they don't have American dollars.

The only source of dollars Western Europe has is the ECA. But this source is of limited size and Western Europe has to use it carefully, buying only the most necessary things, such as tools and machinery, that will enable them to become more productive and self-sufficient. But once a program is set up, not permit Western Europe to have enough dollars left over to buy our surplus food, surplus clothing, surplus coal, etc.

And that, in turn, handicaps our Government economists say that under present circumstances, in order to have sufficient prosperity, the American economy must be able to export about 5 per cent of what the produced. To achieve a balancing prospect we ought to export 10 per cent, they say.

But the export trade cannot permit a surplus in any one of our new exportable goods. To maintain a surplus, somebody must, the plan and that has to come where to buy surplus, or else the others lose our output of surplus which they buy and

For Refuge

By HAVA KRASCOFF

A bird lost
In the dark of disparateness
The mind is tossed
About the disoriental-land landscape.
Where is turn?
Where are American dollars, and
Where the refuge?

What best is the shelter of
The evergreen of deeper thought.
Of deeper understanding.

eye and the other free nations will be getting on their feet in production and will have more things to sell us, which, in turn, will bring them more American dollars, and that, in turn, will enable them to buy more of our surplus.

That, of course, will be recognized readily as the heart of the Truman program . . . which, so far, has been stopped pretty badly by the Tafts of Ohio and the Byrns of Virginia.

For three or four years some people have been puzzled about the fact that Sen. Robert A. Taft was one of the sponsors of a bill to provide public housing for low-income families. The question arose whether maybe Mr. Taft is perhaps a part-way liberal in some of his views.

There was an answer to that question this week that should settle it for good. There is a bill in the Senate to permit middle-income families to borrow money from the government at low interest rates for periods ranging up to 40 years to build homes they can afford. And who should rise up in the Senate to denounce this bill and announce his determination to fight it but Mr. Taft of Ohio.

And, suddenly, the explanation of Mr. Taft becomes crystal clear. He is a male Lady Bountiful. He is personally a kind-hearted man who feels sorry for beggars, cripples and misfits. For such as these he is ready to extend charity. But it must be charity, and it must be for beggars.

His signers of heart or of vision does not extend to decent, self-respecting hard-working people who want no charity but only a loan to be repaid at less than the usual bankers' usury to do things for themselves. To that Mr. Taft said "no" this week.



when the rest of the world stops buying from us, our farms pile up surpluses in warehouses, our workers start getting laid off, our coal mines go on three-day weeks and some of our plants start closing.

That is the dismal picture I got yesterday from one of our top ECA officials, who shall remain nameless for the time being. He was describing what the ECA people are worried about, and why they feel so strongly that the only thing that can help keep things going is further ECA loans to the other free nations.

How long will that have to go on, I asked him. His answer is one that will not surprise you, because you've heard it before. The answer is, until the people get another chance in 1950 to elect a Congress that will stop this kind of lunacy by supporting such constructive programs as, for instance, the Truman Plan, higher minimum wages, a broadened wage-hour law so take in the millions who are not covered by it now, more extensive housing programs, . . . all of which, you will notice, are plans for putting more buying power in the pockets of the American people so they can help reduce our terrific surplus, and thus help keep our prosperity going in high.

In the meantime, Western Eur-

"Fill 'Er Up!"



ATLANTIC PACT



MOVIES

Marcus Morton

"THE WINDOW" is a highly exciting melodrama. With complete simplicity and moving suspense, it illustrates a plausible human predicament.

The story concerns a little boy on the East side of New York whose vivid imagination leads him to tell tall tales about every experience. Thus, when he reports that he has seen a man killed by the couple living upstairs, his father sternly rebukes him and his mother demands that he apologize to these neighbors. Despite the boy's desperate pleas, the parents' insistence compels him to undergo a terrible game of hide-and-seek with the couple, who know him and his mother's demands that he apologize to these neighbors. Despite the boy's desperate pleas, the parents' insistence compels him to undergo a terrible game of hide-and-seek with the couple, who know him and his mother's demands that he apologize to these neighbors.

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Bobby Driscoll is splendid as the boy, revealing a complete absence of self-consciousness that, with his characteristically starts, Mr. Kennedy and Barbara Hale are remarkably natural as the parents.



"IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER-TIME" is a heartwarming and sprightly musical romance played against a snowy background which, in itself, is almost devoid of an attraction in these dog days. A delicately tinted technicolor reworking of that frankly old-fashioned minor-league classic "The Shop Around the Corner." The film has a gay and wholesome quality which is refreshing.

The story, set in Chicago at the turn of the century, revolves around a boy and a girl employed in a mail store, with mutual dislike on the job but carrying on a passionate correspondence courtship without knowing each other's identity. This romance runs parallel with that pursued by the elderly store owner toward his prim but flighty secretary. Both affairs are brought to a humorous climax after a satisfactory amount of suspense, interspersed with some deliciously comic business scenes.

Judy Garland is fresh and zestful both in voice and manner, and is nicely supported by Van Johnson.

"ROPE OF SAND" is another in the series of films exposing crime and even more crime. It stands out, however, because of its fast-moving action and hard-hitting plot. Demonstrating that the "wages of sin is death," if not degeneracy, the result is a turbulent tale of adventure in South Africa, desert swamps with diamonds.

The story deals with a professional lion-hunter whose career is ruined by a client who insists on going after diamonds instead of animals and is killed in the quest. Revived to collect some treasure himself, the hunter sticks up against the brutal clutch of guards protecting the diamond area. The hatred between them brings on a series of savage physical encounters, highlighted by a struggle over a lioness who finds death in preventing the hunter from reaching the daughter of a rich stockholder.

Burt Lancaster is grim but muscular, Ford Henry is tough and valiant, and Claude Rains cunning and vicious.

Remember Chicken-Little? Remember? got hit on the head with a silver shoe? Round the barnyard ran telling doom and warning the barnyard to begin.

Genuine indeed was the fear that fluttered in the heart of this poor chicken. And deeply touching was its concern to save his fellow fowl.

But the sky never came crashing down. And the wise old chickens who heard Chicken-Little's panicky exclamations knew it never would.

There are a good number of Chicken-Littles among the economists. Every season has its fill of doomsayers. Very often they are not to be dismissed lightly. A widespread mental attitude can have as palpable an effect on business as a summer heat wave.

This month the "Wall Street Journal" published an instructive survey of the nation's retail stores and found that "many have cut inventories to the point where they are losing business; customers come in, can't find what they want and depart without buying."

The paper calls one of the possible results of this kind of behavior "psychomotor depression." The real challenge to the social scientist is to evaluate the proper of such thinking, the extent to which it operates as a force apart from actual changes in the economy.

A backward glance at the garment trade in recent months will show that the consumers' frame of mind is not the only factor in the volume of business. In fact, the entire industry is saturated with rumors that make the life of the garment maker far from easy.

Operating in an industry making style and therefore under the constant obligation to gauge themselves by what they think the economic situation will be six or seven months hence, the garment makers are especially sensitive to what they hear in and outside of the market.

Some of this talk is not fatal; it just makes difficulties. Thus anticipation regarding style, color and other preferences are eventually proven right or wrong but are part of the regular risks. On the other hand, rumors that are persistent rumors that many firms were losing out of business is based on misinformation and fear.

The truth of the matter is that the buying power of the dollar in respect to clothing has increased in recent months. Values are higher and apparel prices are lower than they have been for a long time.

Yet such is the power of public opinion that consumer resistance continues if even in a subtle, color and other preferences are eventually proven right or wrong but are part of the regular risks. On the other hand, rumors that are persistent rumors that many firms were losing out of business is based on misinformation and fear.

The consumer who doesn't care to inform herself on the uncertainty



The Southwest

Meyer Perlstein
Southwest Regional Director

Union Holds Out For Vacation Pay At Illinois Shops

Every effort is being made by the Regional Office to secure vacation pay due several groups of workers in Illinois and Kansas City shops.

Marine Garment Co. This firm in Bensenville, Ill. was instructed to pay its workers this year's vacation pay, as well as for last Christmas and New Year's Day, in a decision rendered at a special meeting of the Joint Labor Board, composed of representatives of the union and of the St. Louis Dress Assn.

The employer had maintained that he was under no obligation to make these payments because the shop had been closed for several months due to lack of business. After a lengthy discussion, however, it was agreed that the workers were entitled to their benefits under provisions of the agreement.

Model Garment Co. Replying to the union's request for arbitration of vacation and lockout complaints, the firm stated it was willing to arbitrate the question of holiday and vacation pay for the workers of its Mayfield, Ill. plant, which was closed without notice. However, it was unwilling to do so with the lockout charge.

Efforts are still being made to negotiate a settlement. Emily Cronin of the Regional staff went to Chicago on July 29 to discuss the matter with the firm in the home office.

Ree-Site Dry Goods Co. Forty-two workers at the Glenview and Hillside, Ill., plants have been denied their paid vacations because of illness. In protesting that workers receive their vacation pay, the union pointed out that the minimum-hours-worked provision of the vacation clause was not intended to be used against workers who were unable to report to work because of illness.

T. A. Hennigan, vice president of the company, stated that the complaints of the 14 workers will be investigated. In the event the firm continues to deny vacations to these workers, the union will institute arbitration proceedings.

K.C. Hearing Delayed

Regular vacation lockout proceedings in Kansas City have been postponed for hearing until September when Hyman Green, president of the manufacturers' association, is scheduled to return from a trip to Europe.

K.C. Cloak Survey To Compare Piece Workers' Earnings

A survey of piece rates and earnings of piece workers in the Kansas City cloak industry has been approved by the joint board. Questionnaires are being sent to shop chairmen and holidays on July 27 so that they may gather the necessary data from operators, finishers, pressers and examiners in their respective shops.

The survey will marshal comparative figures on show rates paid on lower and higher priced garments and the comparative earnings of piece workers on the various operations and types of garments.

Division of Betty Maid Funds Asked

In a letter to the Joint Health Fund Commission established under the agreement with the Betty Maid Co. of Henderson, Ky., the Regional Office recommended that since the company has given up operation of its Shawcrossen plant, which are now being run by two other manufacturers, the health fund established under the agreement be divided among those workers proportionately.

Accordingly, the Regional Office requests that the commission make out two checks, one in the amount of \$14,775 to the Harrisonburg health fund, and another for \$1,215 to the Shawcrossen workers' health fund. The balance of \$4,507 would remain in the fund for the workers in the company's shops in Henderson and McLeansboro, Ill.

Houston Plans

The Houston Joint Health Fund Commission has retained Ross Garritt, who planned the St. Louis Health Center, to develop a system of health benefits for the members of Local 214. The decision was made at a special meeting of the commission held in the offices of Gerson & Kaplan Co. on July 27.

Sam White, Kansas City Joint Board manager, was named by the Mayor to the Central Council of Health which will arrange the city's 100th anniversary celebration for next year.

"We Solemnly Pledge..."



Members of Local 519, Oswatimie, Kan., take membership pledge in union at installation ceremonies of the new local held recently.

Takes More than a Stop Watch To Make Time-Study Engineer

The misuse of time study and time study methods, always a serious problem in the garment industry, is becoming increasingly prevalent, Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein has revealed. A number of manufacturers have begun to feel that all they need for time studies is someone who can hold a stop watch. And as soon as such a person is found, shop efficiency must immediately become perfect.

In some cases, manufacturers have tried to use the stop watch as a means of reducing piece rates, Perlstein stated. In other instances, production managers attempt to take on the job of time study engineer, although they have had no qualified training. These "emai" time study engineers rely on manuals they have acquired from other shops where they study piece rates. They are accused of substituting new methods based on their belief that the applied piece rates are too low for them to earn their established average hourly wage.

Mistakes of this sort have caused severe hardships for piece workers. They are accused of substituting new methods based on their belief that the applied piece rates are too low for them to earn their established average hourly wage.

Orders Minneapolis Chairlady Reinstated; Wage Cut Vetoed

Juliette Originals, Minneapolis dress firm, was ordered by District Judge Paul S. Carroll, in his role of arbitrator, to reinstate Greta Backlund to her job as an operator and as shop chairlady. He also ruled that the company must pay her half of the wage loss from July 1, the date she was discharged because of a remark she had made.

ARBITER RULES OUT BOOST FOR FOREST CITY MFG. WORKERS

Dr. Frank L. McChur, arbitrator in the Forest City Manufacturing Co. case, has ruled against the workers' request for a wage increase for these workers.

Instead of accepting the cost-of-living index used by the U. S. Department of Labor on Sept. 15—the last published figure before the contract's Nov. 1 wage reopening date—the arbitrator accepted the firm's method of computing the index. By averaging the index for September with that for December, the firm came out with an increase of slightly over 3 per cent.

The contract between the union and Forest City specified that the cost-of-living must have increased by 3 per cent before a wage adjustment could be made.



Members of Local 519, Oswatimie, Kan., take membership pledge in union at installation ceremonies of the new local held recently.

Judge Carroll's award was made at the conclusion of arbitration proceedings initiated by the union after the firm refused to reinstate her as shop chairlady, although it was willing to have her return to work as an operator.

Michael Pankratz, Twin Cities Joint Board manager, represented the workers at the arbitration proceedings, and Mr. Cook, manager of the manufacturers' association, was counsel for the company. The arbitration party was held for several hearings at the end of three months if proper arrangements do not work out satisfactory.

Wage Cut Rebuffed

Representatives of the Minneapolis Apparel Industries to obtain wage cuts and changes in the holiday provisions of the current contract have been strongly rebuffed by the union. In its reply to Mr. Cook, manager of the employers' group, who had again asked for a contract revision, the union reiterated its statement of July 17 that wage reductions have a harmful effect on the entire economy as well as on the living standards of the workers. Therefore cuts will not even be considered.

The union stated that it would consider only those contract changes that can be made annually under the escalator provision of the agreement.

Ladies Leader Deadline

The Ladies Leader Council of Minneapolis, a dress firm which through a member of the manufacturers' association has sought on its own to obtain wage reductions, was given until Aug. 24 by the union to prove that its business has diminished to such an extent that it cannot employ all its workers.

In case the firm can substantiate this claim, it may be willing to re-examine its wage schedule. The industry and pay those who must be laid off a reasonable severance pay and whatever holiday and vacation pay they are entitled to.

If these points are not complied with, the Secretary of Labor will be called upon to name an arbitrator to rule in the case.

DAVID LEWIS OF ST. LOUIS SIGNS; WIS. STUDENTS REUNITE

A union agreement covering David Lewis, Inc., a new St. Louis underwear firm, was signed last month. Provisions for higher wage scales and vacation and holiday were made effective as of April 1. Frank Rother, manager of the St. Louis Dress and Apparel Industries Joint Board, negotiated for the union.

Song Leaders Needed

A post-season gathering of students from St. Louis who attended the 1948 ILOUW convention at Madison, Wis., was held last month in the cafeteria of Scripps-Vanderbilt-Barnes, a restaurant which has attracted wide attention and popularity because of its interracial policy.

The students, after discussion, agreed to be held for students with an interest in music and group singing as a means of building solidarity among the members. They recommended arrangements be made to train local members who could then serve as song leaders at local functions.

First to Retire in Easton



Grace Sardogus (left), manager of Easton District, presents a retirement check to Sera Ardizzone of Easton Dress Co. who is first worker to receive the benefit in this district.

Mature Unionists Vote 63-7 for LG at Sanmar

Challenged to prove their devotion to the ILGWU, employees of the Sanmar Dress Co. in Schuylkill Haven, Pa., went to the National Labor Relations Board polls on July 28 and voted 63 to 7 in favor of the garment union, it is reported by Haddon District Manager Harry Schindler.

The Sanmar firm has been an union outpost in an area generally recognized as not being friendly to labor organizations. Relations with the firm and conditions in the shop have nevertheless been good.

However, frequent turnover in the labor force keeps a certain number of new workers, unfamiliar with unionism, in the plant. The agreement with the firm provides that the new worker is to have an 8-week trial period before the company decides whether or not the novice has the "makeups" of a garment worker.

The severe votes against the ILGWU were doubtless cast by those new workers who are unfamiliar with the union's record. The older hands who have frequently shown their understanding of union benefits, unanimously voted for the ILGWU.

The voting occurred after an incident which jeopardized the entire structure of favorable labor-management relations patiently developed at Sanmar over a long period. One of the new workers was found, after the trial period, to be unsuitable for the work and was accordingly laid off. He thereupon invoked the Taft-Hartley law and smacked off a chain of events which for a time threatened to make that law once again a disrupter of industrial peace.

The settlement fortunately was reached with this worker in which she came to understand that no benefit would accrue either to her or her friends remaining in the shop and she thereupon dropped the charges she had filed with the NLRB.

At about the same time the ILGWU, according to Schindler, showed its high degree of industrial maturity by telling workers at the Schuylkill Haven Dress Co. in St. Clair that the terms of their collective agreement must be observed and that they must terminate their unauthorized walkout.

The unauthorized stoppage occurred while the union representatives were negotiating wages and prices with the company. The cutters, abiding by the provisions of the collective pact, refused to join others in the shop in their walkout for fear of embarrassing the negotiators.

The workers ended their walkout but not without first calling on the union to punish the cutters. They were told, however, that at no time

had the union authorized any walkout, that unauthorized stoppages, while pleasing to irritated workers, weaken the collective strength of all workers, and that the cutters merited praise rather than blame for their adherence to union rules.

Terry Lee Tricks Fail; Strike Brings Contract

Garment workers don't like double dealing and neither does the Glen Lion, Pa. community. When the Terry Lee Manufacturing Co. of that town suddenly backtracked on the path which seemed to be leading to a peaceful settlement of differences with the union, its employees struck. And the full support got on them by the community, including a large number of miners, aroused by the firm's tactics, was decisive in winning a victory which included a collective agreement.

The pact provides for union priorities, a health and welfare fund, 41 paid holidays with the half day going for Election Day and higher minimum wage rates.

The organization drive was guided by the Wilkes-Barre District office of which Min Matheson is manager and with Jack Weiss in immediate charge. The negotiations were directed by Field Supervisor Jack Halpern.

The drive reached its climax after 25 of the 128 workers employed had signed ILGWU membership application cards. Through Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, who as manager of Local 25, Bloumstein has dealt with the jobber supplying work to Terry Lee, a conference with the firm was arranged.

The firm listened to the union's requests and then asked for 72 hours in which to make its reply. To this the union agreed.

But on the evening of the very day when the conference was held it was learned that the shop machinists and certain supervisory workers had begun a campaign to plant the seeds for the creation of a company union. At the same time the division of work was manipulated to injure the workers.

Shortly the workers held a meeting. They struck. The community gave many expressions of support

Employers Stir Workers' Anger With Wage Cuts

The Northeast Department has noted a number of cases in recent weeks in which over-cautious anti-union employers, have accomplished what the union has for a long time been unable to achieve. These firms, by treating their workers as disinterested help, have pushed them right into the ranks of the ILGWU.

Director Gingold reports one case in which, for years, a company inspired "union" forestalled organization by the ILGWU. Recently the firm began dishing out the rigmarole about having to slash wages in order to stay in business. It slashed earnings without even going through the pretense of bargaining with its own "union." These workers sought out the ILGWU which now represents them, and the slashes have been resisted.

Other cases involve accumulated grievances, attempts to lengthen work days and weeks and several other methods of depressing labor standards. Director Gingold notes that while in the past even workers in non-union shops were able to rise on the efforts of the union shops, new they have become the target of employers seeking additional profit windfalls.

The millions of thousands of unorganized workers is rising. It is being utilized in drives now in progress. The Northeast Department lists its hat to these inevitably short-sighted non-union employers who by refusing to understand the stabilizing functioning of the union are performing valuable organization services for the ILGWU.

Maine and Tennessee have become the 21st and 22nd states to set a basic 16-year minimum age for the employment of children.

and the firm finally agreed to the union's request.

Another Terry Lee shop in Wilkes-Barre has been closed for some time. The ILGWU is keeping a sharp watch to see whether the closing is merely a tactical device for forestalling unionization.

Once-Over in Winnipeg



Dr. Klass gives ILGWU member Jack Paul a thorough examination as part of the medical aid program recently instituted by Winnipeg locals. (See story, Page 2)

NORTHEAST DEPARTMENT

David Gingold • Director

Northeast Officer Heads Mass. AFL

(Continued from Page 1)

tant post of director of the Committee of Education which is the Federation's political arm.

Also elected as Massachusetts state AFL vice presidents were Tom Aherm, manager of Local 281, Lowell, and Daniel McCarthy, Fall River business agent.

The progressive stand taken by the ILGWU at the convention galvanized other union delegations into action. Outstanding aid in turning the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on the path toward liberal policy and action was rendered by such leaders as Vincent D'Amato of the Common Laborers Union and Lou Blender.

The federation change was the result of careful study and planning by ILGWU officers, staffs and members in the Bay State. In recent months, ILGWU local meetings and discussions have noted that the state federation was not providing the kind of progressive political and economic leadership needed in times of change and challenge.

From this realization arose the determination to marshal a full representation of ILGWU strength at the convention. At the Boston sessions, the ILGWU delegates rallied other progressive trade unionists to the cause of liberalism.

Vice Presidents Philip Kramer and David Gingold, who supervise the ILGWU affiliates in Massachusetts, conferred on convention tactics. They found that many AFL groups had long resented the state body's ineffectiveness but had heeded the leadership and strength needed to make the change. Thus, the two ILGWU officers agreed, could now be provided by the garment workers.

Bridges has been associated with the ILGWU since 1935 when he joined the Northeast Department staff as organizer.

The ILGWU contingent at the convention included Elmer C. Foster, coordinator and public relations counselor to the group, Al Frabbi, Fred Stensa, George Filipatrick,

Chas. Chalkin, James Barker and Ralph Roberts.

In the words of the "Boston Herald," the decision of Bridges and the clean sweep of other officers "means new power for the ILGWU and its International Vice Pres. Philip Kramer, who engineered Bridges' victory." Asked to comment, Kramer responded, "If it means new power for me, it's power that will be used to help make the state federation what it ought to be: to bring about closer cooperation between the AFL and the CIO in both the economic and political fields to make Massachusetts the most progressive state in the Union."

SHAPPY DRESS PACT IS FIRST BREAK IN NEW BEDFORD DRIVE

An organization drive getting under New Bedford, Mass., which is bringing about 250 workers into the ILGWU is reported by Supervisor William Ross.

First victory of the present phase of the drive has been scored at the Shappy Dress Co. in New Bedford. The firm manufactures cotton dresses and employs about 100 workers.

A union contract has been signed providing such standard union gains as higher minimum wage rates, a 4 per cent health and welfare fund and six holidays with pay.

The drive is also making steady progress at two other shops in each of which are employed some 25 workers. Negotiations for a collective agreement with the Capital Clothing Co. are in progress.

The South New England District is preparing to take its claim for collective bargaining rights at the New Bedford Manufacturing Co. before the National Labor Relations Board. The ILGWU will claim a majority of the employees have signed union membership application cards.

The New Bedford drive, with Ross Travis and Joseph Correia in immediate charge, has made such rapid advances that it has become necessary for the district to open larger headquarters in that city.

Readjustment Still A Problem, Gingold Finds in N.Y. State

Vice Pres. David Gingold has completed a tour of the Great New York area during which he visited a number of plants and conferred with members of the Northeast Department staff.

During his upstate swing Gingold attended the convention of the New York State AFL in Syracuse.

The Northeast director found that the upstate area, in which the department controls a number of large plants, is still experiencing readjustments which take the form of pressure by management to change rates.

In his conferences with staff members in the Union and Whitehall areas the director urged the officers on how to resist such moves by management.

I.L.G.W.U.

EDUCATION

250 Hear Adm. Nimitz And Tour Lake Success

(Continued from Page 1)
and "That All May Learn," which set the stage for us to follow Madame Francoise Dorey, president of the meeting and before introducing Andrew Cordier, executive assistant to Secretary General Tyngre. He reviewed the steps taken in the founding of the UN.

"We are here to report to you as members of this great international body," stated Andrew Cordier by way of introduction. "It is a new experience for us to have such a large workers' group here to learn about our activities, and we sincerely appreciate your interest."

Millions for Peace

Stating that the one hundred fifty million dollars spent by the UN was the best governmental investment the people have made, Cordier drew a clear picture of the constructive work of the UN. A great deal more to be accomplished than many people realize, he said, but the UN isn't doing as much as the war-torn countries deserve and require to put them back on their feet.

In outlining how the UN deals with touchy situations that are potential causes of war, Cordier listed four steps in the "constitutional framework" that is set up: true administration, cease fire, mediation and conciliation and arbitration if necessary. Of course, this machinery is of no value if the problems which led up to the crisis cannot be solved, he stated.

In the social field Cordier seemed very encouraged with the Declaration of Human Rights drawn-up in Paris last year when 58 nations unanimously reached some common conclusions.

He cited the Berlin impasse as a good example of how the UN acts as a conciliator. If the UN had not existed, he said, neither country would have taken the initiative in settling the matter. This body also gives small nations as well as large a chance to be heard on disputed questions.

Nimitz on India

Adm. Nimitz, who has been appointed to administer the plebiscite in Kashmir, gave an informative picture of the complicated situation in India and his work in this connection.

Since Pakistan and India are inter-dependent to a large degree, there should be no split between them. However, there is a great antipathy between the two religious and it is very important to settle the problem peacefully because if fighting did break out, a great

number of innocent people would suffer, he stated.

Nimitz explained that he has a staff working in the field to bring the parties together quietly in an effort to avert war. When the ground has been thoroughly prepared, the plebiscite will be held, he said.

The three concluding speakers represented specialized agencies of the UN. A representative of the International Labor Office described how his group is seeking to establish a minimum of social protection for workers all over the world to avoid social unrest. A representative from the World Health Organization described how the 60 member countries are attempting to wipe out widespread diseases which formerly killed thousands. And a UNESCO spokesman told of 100 different projects now going on in the fields of science, education and culture.

Fannia M. Cohn, secretary of the Educational Department who arranged the institute, summarized the speeches.

A tour of the buildings and grounds followed lunch in the cafeteria, which was opened especially to accommodate the ILGWU group.

South River Plans Courses for Fall

Two innovations in the education program conducted by Local 130 and 137 in South River, N. J., are planned for the fall season, according to Manager Simon Baumrind.

A dramatic class and a choral school are the new features promised by Manager Baumrind if sufficient demand is forthcoming to warrant hiring teachers. Wycliffe McCracken, New Brunswick dramatic coach, has already agreed to pilot the drama group. A series of lectures on such subjects as poetry, dress, health and beauty culture are planned under the second heading.

Union members should apply to these also to determine if they are interested in these subjects, Baumrind stated.

A Lesson in Union Citizenship



Students from Encampment for Citizenship at Riverside, N. Y. learn what it means to be a trade union member on their visit to ILGWU headquarters. Mark Starr, education director, calls attention to photographs of various union activities. This is only one of several student groups who came in for a lecture-hour last month. [See next column.]

OFFICERS' COURSE GETS EARLY START TO BEAT ELECTIONS

With an election year rolling round for ILGWU locals, more interest than usual will probably be shown in the Officers' Qualification Courses offered each year by the ILGWU Education Department.

Thirty New York members have already registered for the classes which start on Sept. 13 this year in order to give students plenty of time to complete their required work before election time.

The lesson syllabus has been revised, according to Educational Director Mark Starr, who will be teaching the courses together with Abraham Weiss of the Brooklyn College faculty. In addition, outstanding labor leaders in the New York area will be invited to lecture from time to time to give students the benefit of their practical experience in the field.

First meeting of the course will be at 6 P.M. sharp on Sept. 13.

Changes in ILG's Education Program To Be Mapped Soon

Since the General Executive Board and staff are contemplating important changes in the educational program carried on by the ILGWU and its affiliates, the Education Department is particularly interested in getting an accurate picture of what activities were conducted during the year ending June 1.

"Most locals have submitted reports covering the last six-month period," stated Mark Starr, ILGWU education director. "However, we are extremely anxious to get suggestions from the membership as to how the Educational Department can be of service."

Changes in the education program now being considered would involve more specialized training for union organizers and officers on the one hand, and mass meetings, lectures and forums on the other. Plans for movies, lectures on problems of personal and marital adjustment and several types of classes are being considered.

Just Like in the Movies!



Groom Joseph Vigla gives a Gable-like lift to his bride, Marie Medina, a member of Local 62, at shop party honoring the couple. Chairlady Olga Sweeting and other shopmates at Kaydee Undergarment Co. are the interested onlookers.

Some Beat the Heat In Chorus, Tennis And Leather Work

While the summer heat has dampened the enthusiasm of most ILGWUers for any type of regular cultural and educational activity, three groups in New York and vicinity have maintained a steady attendance despite the humidity. They are the Local 40 Handicrafts Chorus, the Local 138 Chorus and outdoor tennis.

Work in leather, copper and first-class have kept the creative belt-makers and their guests busy, while Sol Rosenberg saw to it that tennis enthusiasts kept going on Friday nights at the Kelson Tennis Court, 40th St. at 42nd Ave. The Peaslee Chorus is directed by Ben Wolf assisted by Business Agent Nicholas Bonadonna.

Students Visit

No matter what the temperature, there's always a group of students from some college, school or church anxious to learn more about the ILGWU and its model labor-management relations.

During the month of July several such groups invaded ILGWU headquarters to see reviews on the garment industry and ILGWU locals, and to ask all sorts of probing questions of Mark Starr and other staff members who are always glad to lecture informally on the union.

Among the groups which came were the following: two sections from the Encampment for Citizenship at Riverside, N. Y.; six groups attending the New York University Social Studies Workshop; the Y.M.-Y.W.C.A. Presidents' School; the College Summer Service Project students from Teachers College, Columbia; and from the Joint Council on Economic Education Workshop.

NEW MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM ILGWU EDUCATION DEPT.

Movie
"Journey Into Medicine"—one of the best documentaries recently made available. Free for use of ILGWU locals. Write as far in advance as possible.

Reprints
"Labor Politics in U.S.A." (35 pages), 30 cents.
"How to Read the Chicago Tribune" from Harper's Magazine Free.
"The Role of Workers' Education" from Educational Forum Free.
"Union Labor Welfare Work" from Forum Free.
"Labor's Needle Man" from Readers Digest Free.

Write
ILGWU Education Dept.,
1710 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Farrell to Air Views On Workers Education

James T. Farrell, author of "Mada Lencigan" and other novels, will discuss his views on workers education with ILGWU educational directors in New York on Aug. 18 at 2 P.M. at ILGWU headquarters. Farrell, who has been interested in this subject for several years, recently published an article on it in the "New Leader."

Phoning for Union Health Center Date Is Not Encouraged

Appointments by telephone have become a major problem at the Union Health Center — not only for the center itself but for the patients as well.

Here are some of the difficulties: a patient puts in a call for an appointment from a phone booth. The clerk at the center asks what doctor or which clinic the patient wants an appointment with. The answer in most cases is, "Don't you know? I have been coming to the center for many years." The clerk interrupts her and asks her name and record number. Patient begins to fumble in her purse. Before she finds her record number the telephone operator tells her that the time is up and she must drop in another five cents. The patient becomes angry and distressed.

It may be that the officer will have to discontinue appointments by telephone. Certainly those who call should have full information ready—listing the doctor's name and their own record number.

Dordick Bid Adieu: Goes to Palestine On Histadrut Visit

Harry Dordick, manager of the Philadelphia Clark Joint Board, was tendered a Bon Voyage Dinner by members of the joint board and ready chairman at the Newark Hotel on July 27, prior to his departure for a visit to Israel with a group from the American branch of Histadrut, the Israeli work federation.

Toastmaster of the evening was Vice Pres. George Rubin, manager of the Clark Joint-of-Town Department, who was introduced by Edna Davidson, secretary of the joint board. Among the guest speakers who extended best wishes were Vice Pres. Samuel Ott, Dress Joint Board manager; Sam Edelson, president of the Philadelphia Clark and Joint Board; and Sam Kaplan, chairman of the Edelson shop.

Dordick also was honored at a dinner given by his fellow members of Citizens Local 34, at the Colonial Restaurant on Aug. 1. Ben Mazer, chairman of the local, was toastmaster, and wishes for a pleasant journey were extended by several joint board officers and members of the local.

KNOW YOUR CITY

Saturday Visits to Points of Interest

Aug. 30 at 11 A.M. Fort Park in Queens (Use Independent subway E or F train to Fort Park.)
Most outside station: Brunch lunch.
Aug. 27 at 11 A.M. Alley Pond Park, Queens. (Use E train to 103rd St. and Hillside Ave.) Most outside station: Brunch lunch.
Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Visit the home and library of the late President Roosevelt.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Isidore Nagler • Manager

A project to assist veterans in their training to become cutters and to absorb them into the garment industry, begun two years ago by Local 10, has borne fruit. After a year's training in the shop, supplemented by courses at the Needle Trades High School, a group of these young men reached the regular minimum wage scale and were inducted some time ago as full-fledged members of the local.

During their training period they had started with a minimum of \$40 in the cloak trade and \$35 a week in the other trades and received increases each quarter. Moreover, they had paid no dues to the organization.

Today a group of these young GIs are making good as competent workers in the shops and are among the most loyal and devoted members of our organization.

Recently several of these new members prepared the following statement which is intended to express their gratitude and appreciation for the help they received in learning the cutters' craft and becoming self-sustaining members of the community:

To the Editor of "Justice":

Since the close of the war, many of the veterans of World War II, returned to the unknown conditions after three or four years of service, found friendship and opportunity extended to them by Pres. David Dubinsky and the ILGWU.

In many industries these veterans were received with reluctance and suspicion, with a feeling that these young men would replace older, more experienced men, and would lead the industry. This was not the case with the far sighted leaders of the ILGWU in general, and Local 10 in particular. Our admiration and appreciation for the discerning leaders of our local is unbounded.

The door that was opened to us enabled us to attain a higher standard of living; to improve the level of working conditions for the industry by injecting a new, young spirit and ambition; to have a definite system of job training with well-planned supervision, to make of these young men better tradesmen, better workers, able to conform to the high standards set for our union for the industry.

We, the veterans of Local 10, who have found the firm hand of assistance, the guiding word of advice and the satisfaction of assurance from Manager Isidore Nagler and his able colleagues Moe Falkman and Goldberger, pledge our steadfast support of our local, its leaders and its policies. We will never fail to rally for the betterment of the

There's Nothing Like a Helping Hand



Four veterans who were recipients of Local 10's assistance in breaking into the cutting trade show Sam Martin (seated), in charge of veterans' affairs in the local, drafting of letters expressing their thanks to Manager Isidore Nagler and his staff. The veterans (left to right) are David Friedman, Danny Gold, Leo Paul and Jerry Freeman. (See story.)

trade nor will we fail to retain the lessons we have learned. This local, abounding in fraternal spirit, has made for us a new kind of friendship and security—a new way of life.

With Manager Nagler as our guide, we veterans will be able to maintain the high ideals set for

us. The determined effort, guidance and friendship which characterizes the leaders of our local may well serve as models for progressive veterans to follow.

We feel we have greatly benefited by the On-the-Job Training Program.

(Signed) Veterans of Local 10.

CLOAK OUT-OF-TOWN

George Rubin — Manager

One More War Orphan

The staff of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department has again pledged to contribute its share in the current war orphan campaign being conducted by the officers and employees attached to the ILGWU General Office. Last year, the Cloak Out-of-Town staff contributed \$300 to maintain a child in France, and a similar sum has been set as the quota this year.

Community Activity Grows

The social service campaign launched by the Cloak Out-of-Town locals to secure greater community benefits for their members is gaining momentum. As a result of this interest, the union's representatives are being welcomed into the various agencies and organizations engaged in this program.

Frank Barolet, business agent of Local 134, Paterson, N. J., has been elected to the budget committee of the Paterson Community Chest.

William Villano, business agent of Local 156, Passaic, N. J., has been named to the board of the N'burgh Community Chest and will serve as labor director in its forthcoming campaign.

Local 135 Marks 15th Anniversary

The 15th anniversary of Local 135, Newark, N. J., will be marked by an all-day mass rally to be held at Rye Beach on Aug. 27. Over 2,000 members and friends of the union will be guests of the local on this occasion, according to Business Agent Arnold Talerco.

The anniversary celebration is coupled with the completion of the Local 135 campaign in behalf of its 30 European war orphans, with the membership contributing approximately \$3,000 for their support for a second year.

An elaborate souvenir journal is being prepared to commemorate the anniversary, including greetings to Local 135 from virtually all employers in its territory and their workers.

N. Y. CLOAKMAKERS Tributes Paid Local 117 Leaders at Bon Voyage

Over 1,000 representative leaders of labor, liberal and philanthropic organizations joined in paying tribute to Vice Pres. Benjamin Kaplan and Local 117 Chairman Rubin Zuckerman at a testimonial and bon voyage dinner on Aug. 9 at the Commodore Hotel.

The event was arranged by the cloak operators as a send-off to their leaders who left for Europe several days later. Kaplan and Zuckerman will dedicate a home in France for orphaned children; made possible by contributions of \$20,000 from the local, and which will be named for, Scholime — Mayfield, the late Jewish Socialist leader, and for Local 117.

Thereafter, Kaplan will go to Israel to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of a seasonal center named for the late ILGWU President Benjamin Goldfinger, to which \$25,000 was donated by the local. These sums were given by the members, exclusive of the Cloak Joint Board and International relief campaigns.

Pres David Dubinsky headed a distinguished group of speakers, including Nathan Chaglin, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee Administrative Committee, Isaac Hamlin, secretary of the National Labor Committee for a Labor Israel, Benjamin Golub, assistant manager of Local 117, Sam Resnick, vice chairman of the local, Jacob Katz, who presented the gifts of honor with bronze plaques, the gifts of the active members of Local 117, and Nathan Hines, manager of the 11th cultural Council Department, who was chairman of the dinner arrangements committee. General Manager Israel Peimberg served as toastmaster.

The outstanding services of the

CLOAK JOINT BOARD

ing the standards and conditions of the cloak operators.

Kaplan's activity in the labor movement began shortly after his arrival in America in 1911. Joining the cloakmakers' union, he soon became a shop chairman and was given organizational responsibilities in the local of 1916. His energetic work in Local 17, and later in Local 1, won him recognition and he was elected a delegate to the Cloak Joint Board, of which he became chairman. He served as manager of Local 2 (formerly known as Local 1) in 1928-9; then became a business agent and in 1931 undertook the difficult task of reorganizing the Brooklyn territory.

Subsequently, he was designated district manager of the joint board, which office he ably administered during those critical years. He was re-elected each term with the largest majority of votes and was chosen as a delegate to every convention of the International. In 1939, the merged operators' local, known now as Local 117, elected Kaplan manager.

The testimonial affair marked his 10th consecutive year in this office, as well as his elevation to a vice presidency of the ILGWU.

cloak leaders were described by the various speakers. They told the "success story" of two immigrants who came to America and made good, not in terms of wealth or power, but as fighters for their fellow workers. Their reward has been the satisfaction of seeing the union grow and prosper, progressively rais-

All Set to Sail



Honored for his years of service to the cloakmakers' union, Vice Pres. Benjamin Kaplan poses with his wife and Rubin Zuckerman, president of Local 117, at a dinner at which ILGWU officers and members also bid bon voyage to the three before they sailed to Europe. (See story.)

2,000 Patrol Dept. Shop Visits Check On Union Controls

The report of the Organization and Patrol Department of the Cloak Joint Board for the first half of the year, as submitted by Manager Philip Hershman, demonstrates that union control is being rigidly enforced throughout the coat and suit industry.

Settlements were obtained with 30 firms. Of these, nine joined the Industrial Council 11, the Merchants Assn., one the Infants' and Children's Assn., six the American Assn., six the National Shirt Contractors' Assn., three the National Brick Manufacturers' Assn., and three signed independent agreements. The applications of 16 firms are pending.

Strikes are being conducted against five firms. A special effort is being made to further tighten up Brooklyn control.

During the period of the report, 2,029 visits were made to the shops to check on violations of legal hours of labor. Where infractions occurred, the departments were notified and members involved brought before the Grievance Committee.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

In the FDR-Wagner Tradition

The "New York Daily Mirror," a picture tabloid, is very much disturbed by the effrontery of several politically-minded young liberals whose fathers had, in their own day and generation, scaled political heights, and who are now seeking, of their own right, election to important municipal and federal posts.

Two of these cultists, according to a recent Mirror editorial, are Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. and Robert F. Wagner, Jr.; the first, already elected to Congress last May chiefly by Liberal Party votes, and the second, nominated now, on his own terms, for the presidency of the Borough of Manhattan by the Democrats, and endorsed by the Liberal Party for that office. Parenthetically, it may be stated that the nomination of Wagner by the Democrats and his endorsement by the Liberal Party came about as the result of the Liberal Party's adamant insistence that Wagner be given a free hand in the administration of this highly important office after he is elected.

In support of his gripe, the Mirror writer offers the rather feeble thought that both FDR, Jr. and RFW, Jr. "have done nothing" and have had "no previous experience" in public service. Consequently, their entrance into politics is "blunt repulsion," aided and abetted by such labor leaders as David Dubinsky, ILGWU president, and other Liberal Party leaders.

It will be readily conceded, of course, that it is all but impossible for any aspirant to start a Congressional career from a fourth or fifth term. There always must be a first. The very fact, however, that FDR, Jr., after a gruelling campaign against a strong opponent, had been overwhelmingly chosen by the voters of New York's 20th Congressional District, and that the younger Wagner had served capably in the New York Assembly and is now the chairman of an important municipal commission, and is regarded by the Democrats themselves as their "ace in the hole," should be sufficient to dispose of the Mirror's flippant stigma of "inexperience."

A jewel that shines out in that piece of Mirror writing, nevertheless, is a malodorous reference to ex-Sen. Wagner as a "servile lackey" of the trade unions. Sen. Wagner is universally known and revered by millions as the author of a great body of social and labor legislation passed by Congress during the first two terms of the Roosevelt administration—the National Industrial Recovery Act, the U. S. Housing Act, the Railwaymen's Pensions Act, the Wagner Labor Act—to mention but a few.

The Mirror, it is well to bear in mind, is not a Park Avenue paper. Its readers, aside from race track followers and comic strip fanatics, are mostly working people, many of them union people, and a lot of them belonging to the despised "junior" category. They should just be sickled pink to learn from their favorite picture paper that old Sen. Wagner, one of the finest citizens of our generation, is nothing but a "servile lackey" who all his life bothered with nothing else but paying laws in the interest of the common, working people.

Another sample of gutter journalism bristling out of that editorial is the repulsive pairing of ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky with ex-convict Frank Costello, a power behind the Tammany machine. Only a knave or a fool who cares not how low he may stoop, would be capable of drawing a parallel between the craven objectives of a slinking underworld character and the leader of a party whose weapons are social ideals and principles and who is fighting for their attainment in the open public arena.

If we don't stop these FDR and RFW "juniors" from moving ahead on the political ladder—until at last they've reached a ripe old age—the Mirror warns—we shall "before long have boy Congressmen, boy Senators, boy Presidents—maybe a boy emperor!"

He-ro on paper! . . . Maybe, also and by the same logic, boy newspaper publishers, boy oil magnates, boy stage stars. . . . But really, what can be done to

"Now, Isn't It True That Your Union . . ."



avert this bio-political calamity projected by the Mirror sociologist? Make it unlawful for any son or daughter to pursue the vocation which made his sire famous—or notorious?

But such a law, obviously, would make it obligatory for "Junior" Hearst, for example, to give up his newspaper empire and turn, let us say, to shoemaking, thus depriving the Mirror writer and some of his fellow scribers of their meal ticket; it would have forced Henry Ford II to give up his auto kingdom and seek a livelihood in quieter if less prosperous fields; it would have stopped cold any of the younger Barrymores from continuing the tradition of that great stage family. It would, by the same token, smother the chances of the rather young—and politically surely no more experienced than FDR, Jr. and RFW, Jr.—Oren Root, Jr., himself the scion of an illustrious family, who is running for Manhattan Borough President on the GOP ticket—for whose benefit the Mirror editorial obviously was written!

We suspect, nevertheless, that the Mirror writer is not nearly as obtuse as his editorial would indicate. His attack on FDR, Jr., on the younger Wagner and on Pres. Dubinsky has little to do with fears of the rise of a "boy emperor" on the plains of Manhattan, or with the respective ages and experiences of the candidates for office in this municipal campaign.

This piece of "forced labor" scribbling in the Mirror bears the indelible stamp of the year-round hates of bourgeois journalism—hates for labor unionism, hates for progress and liberalism in government on all levels, hates for "juniors" who are on the liberal but not on their team, and, above all, hates for the New (Fair) Deal which still drives the blood pressures of the American Tories to near-bursting altitudes.

What stands out in this early stage of the current campaign in New York is the fact that the Liberal Party already has made it pretty certain that our city should have a clean, liberal and non-partisan government, irrespective of party affiliation, after the votes are counted in November. By nailing down, without strings attached, the candidacy of Robert F. Wagner, Jr., a true-blue liberal democrat on the Democratic ticket, the Liberal Party has made certain that whoever wins the borough presidency next election day—Wagner or Root—New York County will have a staunch liberal at its helm.

This, in all probability, is the thing which galls the Mirror editorialists, most. They know full well, of course, that their endorsement or opposition counts for little in a political campaign. The record of New York politics in the past two decades offers ample proof of that.

But they obviously had nurtured a hope that the Roosevelt and the Wagner era in American political life had ended for good and all time. They are now finding out, much to their chagrin, that the dread ghost of liberalism has not been laid to rest. Re-invigorated by the Liberal Party, both in substance and incidentally in name, the Roosevelt-Wagner fighting tradition marches on.

The Curtain Rises Slightly

This, indeed, is front page news. The Russians have admitted the existence of a forced labor system in operation in the "socialist motherland" recently owned and operated for the benefit of his personal clique by that Great Red Father, Joseph Stalin.

The Russians, as a matter of fact, didn't come forward voluntarily with this gruesome information at the recent UN Economic and Social Council meeting in Geneva. But when confronted with concrete proof in the form of photostats of a carefully drafted, cold-blooded code for the operation of their slave-labor camps, the Soviet delegates defiantly spluttered back that Moscow's "corrective labor system," which involves some 15 million human beings, is their own business.

The matter, it is ardently to be hoped, will not rest there, even though the American resolution calling for the establishment of an 11-man UN commission empowered to hold hearings concerning forced labor practices anywhere in the world has been defeated.

However, the discussion of this issue at the ECOSOC meeting is in itself no small achievement for those inside and outside the UN who for years have been trying valiantly to lift the curtain on this nightmarish tragedy.

"United We Stall"

